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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/528,512	03/18/2005	Victor Marten	SEMT.P-027-USNP	4363

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EXAMINER	
DHARIA, PRABODH M	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2629	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
02/27/2008	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

docket-oppedahl@oppedahl.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/528,512	MARTEN, VICTOR	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Prabodh M. Dharia	2629	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *16 December 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-7 and 9-30* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-7 and 9-30* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *28 June 2007* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Drawings

1. The drawings were received on June 28, 2007. These drawings are accepted by examiner.

Response to Amendment

2. The amendments filed 12-16-2007 do not introduce any new matter into the disclosure. The added material is supported by the original disclosure. Applicant has amended the claims 1-7 and 9-12 per objection and added new claims 13-30 to set forth the claimed invention.

3. Applicant has amended per objection and 35 USC 112 rejections therefore the objection to the claims are withdrawn.

4. St**atus:** Please all replies and correspondence should be addressed to examiner's new art unit 2629. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted on 12-=16-2007 under amendments, new claims and request for reconsideration, which have been placed of record in the file. Claims 1-7 and 9-30 are pending. Claim 8 is cancelled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claim1, 4-7,9-19 and 23-30 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Owens (5,953,199) in view of Yoshida et al. (4,071,785).

Regarding Claim 1, Owens (5,953,199) discloses a capacitive touch pad (Col. 2, Line 54, Col. 1, Line 60) comprising cover (Col. 2, line 61) and first layers, the cover layer comprising a non-conductive cover providing galvanic isolation of the first layer (Col. 2, Lines 61-65, Col. 3, lines 8-18).

However, Owens (5,953,199) fails to disclose the first layer comprising a plurality of row-shaped row-sensing electrodes and a row-by-column array of column-sensing electrodes each column of column-sensing electrodes interconnected by conductive traces, the row-sensing electrodes and column-sensing electrodes defining interleaved combs there between, each comb comprising at least two fingers.

However, Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) the first layer (see abstract) comprising a plurality of row-shaped row-sensing electrodes and a row-by-column array of column-sensing electrodes (Col. 3, Lines 4-12 please see figure 1 the piezoelectric material are well known to one ordinary skill in the art as transducer or sensor for touch pad sensors; so the electrodes formed on the piezoelectric films are sensing electrodes) each column of column-sensing electrodes interconnected by conductive traces, the row-sensing electrodes and column-sensing electrodes (please see figure 2,3,8, Col. 3, Lines 1-30, piezoelectric material are well known to one ordinary skill in the art as transducer or sensor for touch pad sensors; so the electrodes formed on the piezoelectric films are sensing electrodes) defining interleaved combs there between, each comb comprising at

least two fingers (figure 8, shows the interleaved combs shape with fingers see figures 2 and 3, Col. 3, Lines 18-30, Col. 2, Lines 3-10).

The reason to combine is to have piezoelectric film having side operating electrodes forming interleaved column and row sensing electrode in the comb shaped with at least two fingers with reduction of the operating point or contact point and having ground electrode on the second layer protecting against electrically noisy environments.

Thus it is obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate teaching of Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) in teaching of Owens (5,953,199) to able to have a matrix touch panel with piezoelectric film having side operating electrodes forming interleaved column and row sensing electrode in the comb shaped with at least two finger with reduction of the operating point or contact point and having ground electrode on the second layer protecting against electrically noisy environments.

Regarding Claim 4, Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) discloses a second layer, the first layer lying between the cover and second layers, the second layer comprising a ground plane (Col. 3, Lines 1-30 figures 1-4).

Regarding Claim 5, Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) discloses a third layer, the second layer lying between the first and third layers, the third layer bearing circuitry (please see figures 1-8, Col. 3, Lines 1-46).

Regarding Claim 6, Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) discloses in the first layer further comprises annular copper around the electrodes (item #12 figure 5, Col. 3, Lines 1-45, Col. 5, Lines 4-27 it is well known one ordinary skill in the art to have annular copper around ad metal to prevent cross talk or between conductor, as well as reduce electrically noisy environment of the ground plane of the PC board please see prior art of Berstis et al. Col. # 7, Lines 51-59, Col. 8, Line 65 to Col. 9, Line 15, Welbon et al. (US 7,131,047 B2) Col. 5, Line 44 to Col. 7, Line 10).

Regarding Claim 7, Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) discloses the annular copper is connected to ground potential (item #12 figure 5, item #12 figure 5, Col. 3, Lines 1-45, Col. 5, Lines 4-27, it is well known one ordinary skill in the art to have annular copper around ad metal to prevent cross talk or between conductor, as well as reduce electrically noisy environment of the ground plane of the PC board please see prior art of Berstis et al. Col. # 7, Lines 51-59, Col. 8, Line 65 to Col. 9, Line 15, Welbon et al. (US 7,131,047 B2) Col. 5, Line 44 to Col. 7, Line 10).

Regarding Claim 9, Owens (5,953,199) discloses an isolator/dielectric layer between the first and second layers (Col. 2, Lines 61-65, Col. 3, lines 8-18).

Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) discloses the metallization layer to protect from environment is provided between first and second layer (Col. 5, Lines 12-30, Col. 4, lines 11-29, Col. 3, Lines 38-54).

Regarding Claim 10, Owens (5,953,199) discloses an isolator/dielectric layer between the second and third layers (Col. 2, Lines 61-65, Col. 3, lines 8-18).

Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) discloses the metallization layer to protect from environment is provided between first and second layer (Col. 5, Lines 12-30, Col. 4, lines 11-29, Col. 3, Lines 38-54).

Regarding Claim 11, Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) discloses the number of rows is at least three and the number of columns is at least three (Col. 3, Lines 1-30, Col. 2, Lines 3-10).

Regarding Claim 12, Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) discloses the number of rows is at least eleven and the number of columns is at least thirteen (Col. 3, Lines 1-30, Col. 2, Lines 3-10).

Regarding Claim 13, Owens (5,953,199) discloses a capacitive touch pad (Col. 2, Line 54, Col. 1, Line 60) comprising cover (Col. 2, line 61) and first layers, the cover layer comprising a non-conductive cover providing galvanic isolation of the first layer (Col. 2, Lines 61-65, Col. 3, lines 8-18).

However, Owens (5,953,199) fails to disclose the first layer comprising a plurality of row-shaped row-sensing electrodes and a row-by-column array of column-sensing electrodes each column of column-sensing electrodes interconnected by conductive traces, the row-sensing electrodes and column-sensing electrodes defining interleaved combs there between, each comb comprising at least two fingers and the touch pad

further comprising a second layer, the first layer lying between the cover and second layers, the second layer comprising a ground plane.

Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) the first layer (see abstract) comprising a plurality of row-shaped row-sensing electrodes and a row-by-column array of column-sensing electrodes (Col. 3, Lines 4-12 please see figure 1 the piezoelectric material are well known to one ordinary skill in the art as transducer or sensor for touch pad sensors; so the electrodes formed on the piezoelectric films are sensing electrodes) each column of column-sensing electrodes interconnected by conductive traces, the row-sensing electrodes and column-sensing electrodes (please see figure 2,3,8, Col. 3, Lines 1-30, piezoelectric material are well known to one ordinary skill in the art as transducer or sensor for touch pad sensors; so the electrodes formed on the piezoelectric films are sensing electrodes) defining interleaved combs there between, each comb comprising at least two fingers (figure 8, shows the interleaved combs shape with fingers see figures 2 and 3, Col. 3, Lines 18-30, Col. 2, Lines 3-10) and the touch pad further comprising a second layer, the first layer lying between the cover and second layers, the second layer comprising a ground plane (Col. 3, Lines 1-30, please see figures 1-4).

The reason to combine is to have piezoelectric film having side operating electrodes forming interleaved column and row sensing electrode in the comb shaped with at least two fingers with reduction of the operating point or contact point and having ground electrode on the second layer protecting against electrically noisy environments.

Thus it is obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate teaching of Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) in teaching of Owens (5,953,199) to able to have a matrix touch panel with piezoelectric film having side

operating electrodes forming interleaved column and row sensing electrode in the comb shaped with at least two finger with reduction of the operating point or contact point and having ground electrode on the second layer protecting against electrically noisy environments.

Regarding Claim 14, Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) discloses a third layer, the second layer lying between the first and third layers, the third layer bearing circuitry (please see figures 1-8, Col. 3, Lines 1-46).

Regarding Claim 15, Owens (5,953,199) discloses a capacitive touch pad (Col. 2, Line 54, Col. 1, Line 60) comprising cover (Col. 2, line 61) and first layers, the cover layer comprising a non-conductive cover providing galvanic isolation of the first layer (Col. 2, Lines 61-65, Col. 3, lines 8-18).
However, Owens (5,953,199) fails to disclose the first layer comprising a plurality of row-shaped row-sensing electrodes and a row-by-column array of column-sensing electrodes each column of column-sensing electrodes interconnected by conductive traces, the row-sensing electrodes and column-sensing electrodes defining interleaved combs there between, each comb comprising at least two fingers and the touch pad further comprising the first layer further comprises annular copper around the electrodes.

However, Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) the first layer (see abstract) comprising a plurality of row-shaped row-sensing electrodes and a row-by-column array of column-sensing electrodes (Col. 3, Lines 4-12 please see figure 1 the piezoelectric material are well known to one ordinary skill in the art as transducer or sensor for touch pad sensors;

so the electrodes formed on the piezoelectric films are sensing electrodes) each column of column-sensing electrodes interconnected by conductive traces, the row-sensing electrodes and column-sensing electrodes (please see figure 2,3,8, Col. 3, Lines 1-30, piezoelectric material are well known to one ordinary skill in the art as transducer or sensor for touch pad sensors; so the electrodes formed on the piezoelectric films are sensing electrodes) defining interleaved combs there between, each comb comprising at least two fingers and further the first layer further comprises annular copper around the electrodes (figure 8, shows the interleaved combs shape with fingers see figures 2 and 3, Col. 3, Lines 18-30, Col. 2, Lines 3-10) and (item #12 figure 5, item #12 figure 5, Col. 3, Lines 1-45, Col. 5, Lines 4-27, it is well known one ordinary skill in the art to have annular copper around ad metal to prevent cross talk or between conductor, as well as reduce electrically noisy environment of the ground plane of the PC board please see prior art of Berstis et al. Col. # 7, Lines 51-59, Col. 8, Line 65 to Col. 9, Line 15, Welbon et al. (US 7,131,047 B2) Col. 5, Line 44 to Col. 7, Line 10).

The reason to combine is to have piezoelectric film having side operating electrodes forming interleaved column and row sensing electrode in the comb shaped with at least two fingers with reduction of the operating point or contact point and having ground electrode on the second layer protecting against electrically noisy environments.

Thus it is obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate teaching of Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) in teaching of Owens (5,953,199) to able to have a matrix touch panel with piezoelectric film having side operating electrodes forming interleaved column and row sensing electrode in the comb shaped with at least two finger with reduction of the operating point or contact point and

having ground electrode on the second layer protecting against electrically noisy environments.

Regarding Claim 16, Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) discloses the annular copper is connected to ground potential (figure 8, shows the interleaved combs shape with fingers see figures 2 and 3, Col. 3, Lines 18-30, Col. 2, Lines 3-10) and (item #12 figure 5, item #12 figure 5, Col. 3, Lines 1-45, Col. 5, Lines 4-27, it is well known one ordinary skill in the art to have annular copper around ad metal to prevent cross talk or between conductor, as well as reduce electrically noisy environment of the ground plane of the PC board please see prior art of Berstis et al. Col. # 7, Lines 51-59, Col. 8, Line 65 to Col. 9, Line 15, Welbon et al. (US 7,131,047 B2) Col. 5, Line 44 to Col. 7, Line 10).

Regarding Claim 17, Owens (5,953,199) discloses an isolator/dielectric layer between the first and second layers (Col. 2, Lines 61-65, Col. 3, lines 8-18).

Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) discloses the metallization layer to protect from environment is provided between first and second layer (Col. 5, Lines 12-30, Col. 4, lines 11-29, Col. 3, Lines 38-54).

Regarding Claim 18, Owens (5,953,199) discloses an isolator/dielectric layer between the second and third layers (Col. 2, Lines 61-65, Col. 3, lines 8-18).

Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) discloses the metallization layer to protect from environment is provided between first and second layer (Col. 5, Lines 12-30, Col. 4, lines 11-29, Col. 3, Lines 38-54).

Regarding Claim 19, Owens (5,953,199) discloses a capacitive touch pad (Col. 2, Line 54, Col. 1, Line 60) comprising cover (Col. 2, line 61) and first layers, the cover layer comprising a non-conductive cover providing galvanic isolation of the first layer (Col. 2, Lines 61-65, Col. 3, lines 8-18).

However, Owens (5,953,199) fails to disclose the touch pad defining top, bottom, left, and fight edges, the pad comprising cover and the first layer comprising a plurality of row-shaped row-sensing electrodes and a row-by-column array of column-sensing electrodes each column of column-sensing electrodes interconnected by conductive traces, the row-sensing electrodes and column-sensing electrodes defining interleaved combs there between, each comb comprising at least two fingers and at least one regular row-shaped row-sensing electrode having fingers extending toward the top edge and having fingers extending toward the bottom edge, at least one row of column-sensing electrodes having fingers extending toward the top edge and having fingers extending toward the bottom edge.

However, Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) the touch pad defining top, bottom, left, and fight edges, the pad comprising cove (please see figures 1 and 2 item # 7X1 and 7Y1, Col. 3, Lines 1-45) and the first layer (see abstract) comprising a plurality of row-shaped row-sensing electrodes and a row-by-column array of column-sensing electrodes (Col. 3, Lines 4-12 please see figure 1 the piezoelectric material are well known to one ordinary skill in the art as transducer or sensor for touch pad sensors; so the electrodes formed on the piezoelectric films are sensing electrodes) each column of column-sensing electrodes interconnected by conductive traces, the row-sensing electrodes and column-sensing electrodes (please see figure 2,3,8, Col. 3, Lines 1-30, piezoelectric material are well

known to one ordinary skill in the art as transducer or sensor for touch pad sensors; so the electrodes formed on the piezoelectric films are sensing electrodes) defining interleaved combs there between, each comb comprising at least two fingers (figure 8, shows the interleaved combs shape with fingers see figures 2 and 3, Col. 3, Lines 18-30, Col. 2, Lines 3-10) and at least one regular row-shaped row-sensing electrode having fingers extending toward the top edge and having fingers extending toward the bottom edge, at least one row of column-sensing electrodes having fingers extending toward the top edge and having fingers extending toward the bottom edge (please see figures 1 and 2, Col. 3, lines 1-45, it would obvious to one ordinary skill in the art extend the finger to connect to pads of PC board per design requirements Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) chooses to have them on the sides and bottom).

The reason to combine is to have piezoelectric film having side operating electrodes forming interleaved column and row sensing electrode in the comb shaped with at least two fingers with reduction of the operating point or contact point and having ground electrode on the second layer protecting against electrically noisy environments.

Thus it is obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate teaching of Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) in teaching of Owens (5,953,199) to able to have a matrix touch panel with piezoelectric film having side operating electrodes forming interleaved column and row sensing electrode in the comb shaped with at least two finger with reduction of the operating point or contact point and having ground electrode on the second layer protecting against electrically noisy environments.

Regarding Claim 22, Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) discloses a second layer, the first layer lying between the cover and second layers, the second layer comprising a ground plane (Col. 3, Lines 1-30 figures 1-4).

Regarding Claim 23, Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) discloses a third layer, the second layer lying between the first and third layers, the third layer bearing circuitry (please see figures 1-8, Col. 3, Lines 1-46).

Regarding Claim 24, Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) discloses in the first layer further comprises annular copper around the electrodes (item #12 figure 5, Col. 3, Lines 1-45, Col. 5, Lines 4-27 it is well known one ordinary skill in the art to have annular copper around ad metal to prevent cross talk or between conductor, as well as reduce electrically noisy environment of the ground plane of the PC board please see prior art of Berstis et al. Col. # 7, Lines 51-59, Col. 8, Line 65 to Col. 9, Line 15, Welbon et al. (US 7,131,047 B2) Col. 5, Line 44 to Col. 7, Line 10).

Regarding Claim 25, Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) discloses the annular copper is connected to ground potential (item #12 figure 5, item #12 figure 5, Col. 3, Lines 1-45, Col. 5, Lines 4-27, it is well known one ordinary skill in the art to have annular copper around ad metal to prevent cross talk or between conductor, as well as reduce electrically noisy environment of the ground plane of the PC board please see prior art of Berstis et al. Col. # 7, Lines 51-59, Col. 8, Line 65 to Col. 9, Line 15, Welbon et al. (US 7,131,047 B2) Col. 5, Line 44 to Col. 7, Line 10).

Regarding Claim 26, Owens (5,953,199) discloses an isolator/dielectric layer between the first and second layers (Col. 2, Lines 61-65, Col. 3, lines 8-18).

Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) discloses the metallization layer to protect from environment is provided between first and second layer (Col. 5, Lines 12-30, Col. 4, lines 11-29, Col. 3, Lines 38-54).

Regarding Claim 27, Owens (5,953,199) discloses an isolator/dielectric layer between the second and third layers (Col. 2, Lines 61-65, Col. 3, lines 8-18).

Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) discloses the metallization layer to protect from environment is provided between first and second layer (Col. 5, Lines 12-30, Col. 4, lines 11-29, Col. 3, Lines 38-54).

Regarding Claim 28, Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) discloses the number of rows is at least three and the number of columns is at least three (Col. 3, Lines 1-30, Col. 2, Lines 3-10).

Regarding Claim 29, Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) discloses the number of rows is at least eleven and the number of columns is at least thirteen (Col. 3, Lines 1-30, Col. 2, Lines 3-10).

Regarding Claim 30, Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) discloses each of the column-sensing electrodes has fingers extending toward the top edge and has fingers extending toward the bottom edge (please see figure 2, Col. 3, Lines 1-45, it would obvious to one

ordinary skill in the art extend the finger to connect to pads of PC board per design requirements Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) chooses to have them on the sides and bottom).

7. Claims 2, 3, 20 and 21 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Owens (5,953,199) in view of Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) as applied to claims 1, 4-7, 9-19, and 22-30 above, and further in view of Sano et al. (US 2003/0234773 A1).

Regarding Claims 2, 3, Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) the fingers are no wider than eight mils and the fingers define spaces there between, and the spaces are no wider than eight mils (Col. 5, Lines 5-29 discloses the thickness and distance also determines not only driving but also stress requirements of the piezoelectric films).

However, Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) fails to disclose or recite finger width.

However, Sano et al. (US 2003/0234773 A1) discloses or recites finger width pages 4, 5, paragraphs 56, 57 discloses the width spacing between fingers are variable set and the thickness depends on maximum excitations efficiency, there fore it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art to have fingers or distance between fingers be no wider than 8 mils. The same inventor Sano et al. US 20060038792 A1 discloses finger and distance be about 75 to 100 microns pages 3 and 4, paragraphs 47-52). The reason to combine proper width of the finger will match driving requirements of the column and row electrodes defining interleaved combs fingers; so that number of fingers required to connecting pads required will be reduced.

Thus it is obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate teaching of Sano et al. ((US 2003/0234773 A1) in teaching of

Owens (5,953,199) modified by Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) to able to have a matrix touch panel proper width of the finger will match driving requirements of the column and row electrodes defining interleaved combs fingers; so that number of fingers required to connecting pads required will be reduced.

Regarding Claims 20 and 21 Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) the fingers are no wider than eight mils and the fingers define spaces there between, and the spaces are no wider than eight mils (Col. 5, Lines 5-29 discloses the thickness and distance also determines not only driving but also stress requirements of the piezoelectric films).

However, Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) fails to disclose or recite finger width.

However, Sano et al. (US 2003/0234773 A1) discloses or recites finger width pages 4, 5, paragraphs 56, 57 discloses the width spacing between fingers are variable set and the thickness depends on maximum excitations efficiency, there fore it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art to have fingers or distance between fingers be no wider than 8 mils. The same inventor Sano et al. US 20060038792 A1 discloses finger and distance be about 75 to 100 microns pages 3 and 4, paragraphs 47-52). The reason to combine proper width of the finger will match driving requirements of the column and row electrodes defining interleaved combs fingers; so that number of fingers required to connecting pads required will be reduced.

Thus it is obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate teaching of Sano et al. (US 2003/0234773 A1) in teaching of Owens (5,953,199) modified by Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) to able to have a matrix touch panel proper width of the finger will match driving requirements of the column and row

electrodes defining interleaved combs fingers; so that number of fingers required to connecting pads required will be reduced.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments, see remark, filed 12-16-2007, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-7 and 9-12 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP Patent No. 61-163525; Graham(4,475,235) and Owens(5,953,199) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Owens (5,953,199); Yoshida et al. (4,071,785) and Sano et al. (US 2003/0234773 A1).

9. Applicant's arguments filed 12-16-2007 have been fully considered but they are persuasive. The objection to drawing is withdrawn.

10. Regarding correction of date in the PTO 90c, applicant needs to contact customer service; it was mailed by customer service.

11. New PTO 326 does show accurately the pending claims being 1-7 and 9-30.

12. Regarding JP61-163525, the prior art rejection is withdrawn and also the prior art only has one sheet document of drawing and the one sheet document is in Japanese.

Conclusion

13. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Sano; Satoshi et al. (US 20060038792 A1) Touch panel device and method for manufacturing touch.

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Prabodh M. Dharia whose telephone number is 571-272-7668. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8AM to 5PM.

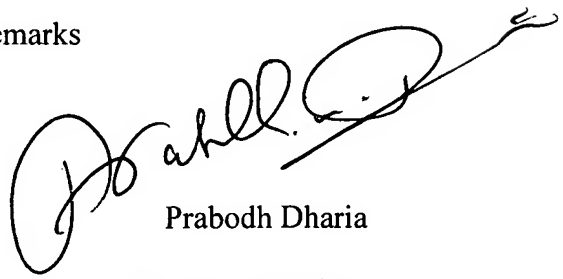
15. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

16. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231



Prabodh Dharia

Primary Examiner

AU 2629

February 19, 2008